

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4683

日四十月六年西癸治同

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 8th JULY, 1873.

二拜禮 號八月七英 港香

PRICE \$1 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

July 7, HISTORIAN, Dist. str., 1,200, Tuttun, Calcutta 23rd June, Doutang 28th, and Singapore 1st July; General JARDINE & CO.

Departures.

July 6, JEDDAH, str., for Saigon.
July 7, MAIDEN QUEEN, for Cobu.
July 7, DUNA, str., for London.
July 7, CHINA, str., for Shanghai.
July 7, MALACCA, str., for Yokohama.
July 7, LAP TEK, str., for Yokohama.
July 7, DOUGLAS, str., for Swatow, &c.
July 7, REBECCA JANE, for Newhaven.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE,
JULY 7TH.

China, str., for Shanghai.
EIKO CASTLE, for Keelung.
Douglas, str., for Sintow, &c.
Nora, str., for Swatow.
Lap Tek, str., for Yokohama.

Passengers.

For Historian, str., from Calcutta, &c.—
Mrs. F. Vise, Mrs. Tonkin, Mr. Meyer, 2
European doctor, and 10 Chinese.

For Norrie, str., for Batavia—
200 Chinese.
For Chan, str., for Shanghai—
50 Chinese.
For Douglas, str., for Far East Coast—
For Amy, Mr. John Dodd and 10
Chinese. For Amy, Mr. Bunker and 4
Chinese. For Shanghai—Messrs. A. Tuva
and Brandon, and 35 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamer *Historian* reports left Calcutta on 21st June, and the Sandwicks on the 23rd; left Penang on the 28th, and Singapore on the 1st July. Had strong winds and rain in the Bay of Bengal, and very fine weather up the China Sea.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected.)
Vessel's Name. Date.

Loochow ... Sunderland ... Jan. 2
China ... Cardiff ... Jan. 15
Minto ... London ... Jan. 27
Baldon ... Sunderland ... Feb. 15
Gem ... Liverpool ... Feb. 17
Rowan ... Waterford ... Feb. 18
Italy ... Cardiff ... Feb. 19
Mount Royal ... Cardiff ... Feb. 19
Halmsham ... Cardiff ... Feb. 19
North Castle ... Cardiff ... Feb. 19
Alderman ... Cardiff ... Feb. 20
Prince Edward ... Cardiff ... Feb. 20
Vestris ... Cardiff ... Feb. 21
Vidal ... Cardiff ... Feb. 21
Gertude ... London ... Feb. 22
Deerhound ... Cardiff ... Feb. 22
C. M. Adams ... Bemeth ... Feb. 26
Imatra ... Newport ... Feb. 27
Chianuan ... London ... April 3
Yeaverine Bell ... Shear ... April 7
H. Upman ... London ... April 7
R. D. ... Sunderland ... April 9
Oswego ... Cardiff ... April 16
Sharperton ... Cardiff ... April 18
Fairly ... Cardiff ... April 18
Sir Henry Parkes, London ... April 24
I. D. Elphinston(s), London ... April 24
Gertude ... Newport ... April 24
Mirella ... Cardiff ... April 24
Lady Blessington, Pearl ... May 1
Star of China ... Newport ... May 3
Merion ... Sunderland ... May 9
Nicola (s) ... London ... May 10
Eurana ... London ... May 10
Guinevere ... London ... May 12
J. C. Munro ... Hamburg ... May 12
Ardito ... Cardiff ... May 13
Sappho ... Penarth ... May 15
Zambesi (s) ... Glasgow ... May 15
B. Castle (s) ... Glasgow ... May 19
Aurelia ... Cardiff ... May 19
Carisbrooke (s) ... London ... May 20
Lombard (s) ... Southampton ... May 23
Ringlander ... Cardiff ... May 23
Egeria (s) ... London ... May 25
Labrador ... Newcastle ... May 28

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents.

ff 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., Secretaries.

ff 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of \$10,000.

A discount of twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate will be allowed on all premiums charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

ff 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a discount of twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents.

ff 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a discount of twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rate of Premium, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

NORTON, LYALL & CO., Agents.

ff 1174 25th June, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCED IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM. Detached & semi-detached Dwellings, houses, rooms, &c., from £1 per cent. and upwards, according to size, and their contents. Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & CO., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

ff 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 of Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors.

Chairman—S. D. SASSON, Esq.
Adm. Secy. ... K. H. FORBES, Esq.
Asst. Adm. Secy. ... K. H. FORBES, Esq.
A. F. HORN, Esq.
A. FOOT, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—James GROG, Esq.
Shanghai—John CAMERON, Esq.
London—Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 percent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 "

12 " 6 "

LOCAL BANK DISCOUNTED.

Credit—Granted on accepted Securities, and over-drawings of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—Granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager,

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

ff 1051 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

COMPTEUR D'ESCOMPTÉ DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

France Sterling.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$80,000,000 \$200,000 RESERVE FUND, \$20,000,000 \$80,000

BANK OFFICE—14, Rue Berriére, Paris.

London AGENCY—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AGENCIES—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseille, Rouen, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (île de la Réunion), and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed.

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 1/4% per annum on the monthly minimum balances, 2 1/4% subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 1/4% subject to one month's notice.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months' 3 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 "

12 " 5 "

24 " 6 "

36 " 7 "

48 " 8 "

60 " 9 "

72 " 10 "

84 " 11 "

96 " 12 "

108 " 13 "

120 " 14 "

132 " 15 "

144 " 16 "

156 " 17 "

168 " 18 "

180 " 19 "

192 " 20 "

204 " 21 "

216 " 22 "

228 " 23 "

240 " 24 "

252 " 25 "

264 " 26 "

276 " 27 "

288 " 28 "

300 " 29 "

312 " 30 "

324 " 31 "

336 " 32 "

348 " 33 "

360 " 34 "

372 " 35 "

384 " 36 "

396 " 37 "

408 " 38 "

420 " 39 "

432 " 40 "

444 " 41 "

456 " 42 "

468 " 43 "

480 " 44 "

492 " 45 "

504 " 46 "

516 " 47 "

528 " 48 "

540 " 49 "

552 " 50 "

564 " 51 "

576 " 52 "

588 " 53 "

600 " 54 "

612 " 55 "

624 " 56 "

636 " 57 "

648 " 58 "

660 " 59 "

672 " 60 "

684 " 61 "

696 " 62 "

708 " 63 "

720 " 64 "

732 " 65 "

744 " 66 "

756 "

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY.

For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873 has been further augmented by

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
SHANGHAI.
In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate
of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE
AT THE PEAK:

We are requested to state that Part No. 9 will be ready at 4 p.m. to-day.

We learn that an enquiry into the accident to the *Bokkaro* is to take place tomorrow, at 11 a.m., at the Harbour Master's office.

THE COAST OF CHINA;
besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:-

Macao..... Messrs. J. P. de SILVA & Co.,
Seoul..... GUELICH and CAMPBELL,
Amoy..... WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.,
Formosa..... WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.,
Fookoo..... HEDGES & Co.,
Ningpo..... KELLY & CO., Shanghai,
Shanghai..... KELLY & CO.,
Hankow and Peking..... HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY
Pekin Ports,..... HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY
Nagasaki..... The C. & J. TRADING CO.,
Hiogo, Osaka..... The C. & J. TRADING CO.,
Yokohama..... Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Mr. E. J. MOSS, Jayne & Gaskell
Office.
Macao..... Messrs. J. DE LOYAGZA & Co.,
Singapore..... SINGAPORE & CO.,
Singapore..... Straits Times Office,
Calcutta..... Englishman Office,
London..... Mr. F. AGAR, Clement's Lane,
GRO. STREET, 30, CANTON,
Messrs. TRIDIBER & Co.,
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. RATES, HENRY & Co.,
New York..... Messrs. S. M. PATRICK & Co.,
37, Park Row,
Chester and Newburgh..... HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY
Takao and Peking..... HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY
& Co., Shanghai.

DRAFH.

At San Sophia, only child of the late Mr. H. Ivesley, when within one day's sail of Macao, on the passage home, aged 23 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

A letter has been received signed "A," but cannot be identified unless the name of the writer be sent, as a guarantee of good faith.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 8TH, 1873.

The news which has recently come to hand from the United States with reference to the treatment of the Chinese in that country, is of a serious character in its bearing upon the prospects of future free emigration from China. It is evident that JOHNNY CHINAMAN must be prepared to face a good deal of rough treatment, if he leaves his native land for San Francisco, which was formerly his favorite port abroad. The railway has long been completed, and the large influx of labour which it was the means of attracting to the country is now becoming redundant—or rather it is beginning to be applied in directions where it comes into competition with the foreign labor. This change has been working up ever since the Pacific Railway was completed; and the unpopularity of the heathen Chinese has now influenced the Government of the State of California, and increasingly heavy restrictions are being placed upon Chinese immigrants, who, it is hardly disguised, it is done to see out of the country.

It may, of course, be a question how far the Chinese can justify complain of such restrictive measures, seeing that China forbids foreigners to reside in the interior of the country, and in an equitable point of view it would scarcely seem that she can claim more than that she gives. It seems to be the peculiar destiny of the Chinese to spread themselves all over the world; and it is strange that a country which now so largely depends upon the hospitality of other nations, should continue obstinately to refuse to reciprocate the privilege. Whether the Chinese in the United States have had all the privileges of citizens; while Americans, in common with other foreigners, have been rigorously excluded from being treated in China, in the same way as every civilized nation now treats aliens. Under such circumstances, it is not a very great grievance that the Chinese in America should be restricted in their competition. If Chinese are to compete with Americans in the United States, clearly Americans ought to be allowed to compete with Chinese here. Such views have probably had much to do with the framing of the recent measure; and if such is the case it does not seem that the measures can be said, strictly, to be unfair towards the Chinese.

But, at the same time, we cannot but think this constant harrassing of a useful class of Society is not very farsighted or politic. It is true the Chinese must compete with the American labour; but it is overlooked that the labourer himself obtains a very large proportion of the benefit which the nation at large derives from labour being cheap. The result of the strikes in England is sufficient very clearly to show how this principle works.

The greater number of the actual necessities of life became largely enhanced in price, and thus the labourer man soon finds that the extra wages which he gets by striking, do not compensate him for what he loses by having started on a plausible course for bettering himself at the expense of his employer. He overlooks that in one sense everybody is the employer of the labourer—that is, to the extent to which he uses the products which the

industry of the labouring man forms, and that if the price of labour is unduly raised, the nation at large must suffer, just as it would if the price of bread, or any other necessary, were raised.

It would seem, therefore, that the policy of oppressing the Chinese in the United States is one of very questionable wisdom. There is a vast amount of work to be done, and Chinese are well capable of doing it. To make oppressive laws against them will be to throw away one valuable means of developing the resources of the country, and while doing so of opening up new sources of industry and new means of employment. It is probably difficult to prevent such legislation as has recently been passed in a democratic country where the voice of the masses is supreme; but it can hardly be questioned that to place restrictions upon the immigration of Chinese for the advantage of the foreign labourer, is to benefit the few at the expense of the many—that is to benefit the labourers with whom the Chinese compete at the expense of the nation at large.

We are requested to state that Part No. 9 will be ready at 4 p.m. to-day.

We learn that an enquiry into the accident to the *Bokkaro* is to take place tomorrow, at 11 a.m., at the Harbour Master's office.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the May and June number of the *China Review*, which contains a very fair collection of papers, which we shall notice in due course.

We are glad to hear that the Superintendent of the P. & O. Company has expressed himself very highly satisfied with the assistance rendered by the staff of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, in connection with the recent accident to the *Bokkaro*.

The Chief Officer of the American steamer *Shelburne* arrived in port yesterday morning, to procure a tub-boat, for the purpose of going out to that vessel, she having broken her shaft, and anchored some considerable distance from Hongkong. The steamer *White Cloud* went out after her at a little before noon, as the steam-tug *Fame* is at Whampoa at present.

SUPPOSED KIDNAPPER.

P. C. Keay, No. 87, charged a Chinese charwoman with having kidnapped him, and his wife, and his two sons, and of having planned to kidnap his son to Macao.

Complainant stated on Saturday, just as the Macao steamer was about to start, the defendant went on board with three coolies. He was observed to go off amongst the women, and then sent a man to enquire what he was doing; and defendant said he went on board to take a letter.

Tai-sik-kai, declared, said he was a detective employed by the Chinese Maritime Stability, and when he went on board to speak to defendant, he saw defendant, three coolies, and a steamer coming to see him.

Defendant said that he went on board to Macao, when the constable came and took him into custody. He had friends to speak for him.

Defendant's companion came to speak for him, and an ex-Chinese constable, at present in his employ of the Wo-long-fang firm, also spoke for him.

Defendant was told that he would have to find security in one household, in \$25, to be forthcoming to answer any charge for the next month.

His Worship informed Tai-sik-kai, the informant, that when he found himself in any such difficulty again, it would be better for him to remain on the steamer, and go in for his information, and not allow more from whom he could get information to assist him, as in this instance, he showed his paper of authority to the Captain of the steamer, and explained to him why he was on board.

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Extracts.

FAMILY READING.

The following clever jeu d'esprit, by Ophorus C. Kerr, appeared in the New-York Graphic:—
An American male parent, unto his babes said he:
Come hither, pretty little ones, and sit on either knee!
And tell me what you've lately heard your Mother read, and me?"

In his fatherly assurance, and fond parental way,
He wanted to discover what the innocents would say.

About a missionary-book they'd heard the other day.

Full of glee spoke young Alonzo, all legs and curly hair:

"You read about the man they hung, and all the people's sin."

Amidst much yeo the funny part of how it made him swear!"

Joining quickly in, cried Minnie—all waist and dimpled neck:

"It wasn't so funny, though, as that about the cheeks."

They caught suddenly "forging," cause he was so green I "post."

But the thing I liked the bestest," Alonzo piped again,

"Was how somebody yanked away, and won't come back again."

And took somebody's wife with him upon a yellow train!"

"Then you won't last'nin'," "Lonzo," came swift from Minnie, small.
When Papa read about the girl that took her only shawl,

And left a baby-up in it, and left it in the hall!"

"Oh, I won't, hey?" trilled Alonzo, dismayed to be outdone;

"I'm goin' to learn to read, myself; and you can have the San!"

All I'll read Herald 'Persons,' and never tell you one!"

The American male parent, his hair arose on end;

On either knee an infant form he did reverse and bend;

And from their little mouths straightway made dismal wails ascend.

PURPOSE OF THE RATTLESNAKE'S RATTLE.

In the American Naturalist, Professor Samuel Aughey gives the results of his observations upon the use made of their rattles by rattlesnakes. It is the vulgar opinion that the reptiles sounds his rattle for the purpose of enticing birds, and some naturalists even are disposed to find here a mimicry of the sound made by the so-called locust, or cicada. Professor Aughey does not undertake to explain all purposes served by the rattle, but he fully agrees with F. W. Putnam in rejecting this mimetic theory. Does the rattle, then, serve any useful purpose? In reply to this question, the author tells us what he has himself observed. In July, 1869, he was in Wayne county, Nebraska, and, as he was one day investigating the natural history of that district, he heard the familiar rattle of the snake. The sound was repeated at intervals, and proceeded from a rattlesnake that was calling its mate, which soon came in answer to the summons. Professor Aughey had a similar experience the following year, and from these facts he is disposed to think that the purpose served by the rattle is to call the sexes together. Another purpose may be to paralyze its victim with fright, and to inspire its natural enemies with terror. As an illustration of the use of the rattle for the former purpose, the author says that as he followed through the woods, of Dakota county, Nebraska, a Baltimore oriole, he heard a rattle, and at once saw the bird as it were paralyzed with fear, and ready to fall a prey to the serpent. The writer shot the rattlesnake. It adds that he once witnessed an attack of nine hogs on a rattlesnake. Soon after the battle opened, the snake rattled, and three others came to his aid. But the hogs were victorious in a few minutes.

SUBMARINE DISTURBANCES.

An extraordinary thing happened here on Friday—the sea rose suddenly, and with great violence. One or two machines were destroyed by the force with which the waves rushed against them, and all seemed likely to be carried away. A lady who had just got into our hall a very narrow escape; for the sands were covered rapidly, and the sea in three minutes had actually risen eight feet. The fishermen left their nets in terror, and the whole town was much alarmed, when, as the climax, as it happens turned out, to this phenomenon, there rose across the bay a mighty wave, perpendicularly, as it seemed, to the height of many feet, and standing for a moment erect to collect, as it were, all its giant strength, came on like a moving wall and broke with violence upon the shore, scattering machines and boats, and doing such damage to everything within reach of its destructive power. It is supposed we shall soon hear of some great earthquake. I remember having often heard my father speak of the large one near Tunbridge Wells, called then the Brewer's pond, and which was close to the turnpike, being one morning so violently agitated that a person passing by was so much struck by the unusual circumstance that he came to our house, which was at no great distance, to report that the pond had waves like the sea, and to inquire if my father could account for it. Of course he could not; the morning was still, but hardly wind enough, he said, to rustle the autumn leaves, much less to turn the Brewer's pond into a forming sea, but he made a note of it; and this strange agitation of the water proved to have taken place at the exact time that the dreadful earthquake of 1755 occurred at Lisbon.—From "Diaries and Letters of Sir George Jackson." Edited by Lady Jackson.

BROTHERLY RELATIONS.

In the dedication to Washington there is a passage that might be addressed to President Grant:—"Your importance, your influence, and, I believe, your wishes, rest entirely on the comforts and happinesses of your people. A declaration of hostilities against Great Britain would much, and grievously, displease them; but, however popular it might be in the community, however glorious it might be in the result. My apprehension lest this popularity should in any degree sway your mind—is the sole cause by which I am determined in submitting to you these considerations. Popularity in a free state like yours, where places are not exposed to traffic, nor dignities to accident, is a legitimate and noble desire; and the prospects of territory are to nations growing rich and powerful what the hopes of property are to individuals of rank and station. A war between America and England would at all times be a civil war. Our origin, our language, our interests are the same. Would it not be deplorable—would it not be intolerable, to reason and humanity—that the language of a Locke and a Milton should convey and restore the sentiments of a Bonaparte and a Robespierre?" So say we to-day; though the thought has sometimes come across public men whether our relations with the United States would not be more stable and more happy if we did not speak the same language, if we did not understand and attend to everything disagreeable and unnatural that is said or written on either side, if we had not all the accompaniments and conditions of family ties in the sense in which Mr. Rogers answered some one who spoke of a distinguished literary fraternity as being "like brothers."—I had heard they were not well together, but did not know it was so bad as that.—From "Monographs" by Lord Houghton.

MISS VIX AT THE LIBRARY.

There was Miss Vix, who avoided what she called "seculic reading."—I always wondered if she thought I did the same, but she did not. Not that there was anything personal in her interest in the curates, for we had about ten of them in twenty years, and she impartially looked after them all. I wonder why Miss Vix thought God made week days at all. I asked her if she ventured to read the Book of Job, since some biblical critics think it may be what is called "story." For my own part I always had an inclination to fiction, because I think what are generally called facts are the most fictitious things in the world. How much do most biographers really know of their subject? Who would trust to write your biography? And yet you're nobody in particular. But if you had a giant heart, and had lived a life to match, how would you like all your grand moral anatomy to be overhauled by any pigmy that wanted to earn a dishonest penny? Now in fiction, if the writer can do nothing else, he can scarcely help letting out a bit of himself—even if it be only that he is a fool. From *See-and-Hear.*

DR. GUTHRIE AS A PREACHER.

Dr. Guthrie prepared his sermons with great care, and committed them thoroughly to memory. His eloquently furnished mind and fluent tongue did not tempt him to indulge in extemporaneous harangues and fall into slovenly habits of study. He called his images and illustrations from nature, from books, and from human life; and what he had selected with judgment he wrote out and polished with the greatest care. Thus in the delivery of his sermons there was never a hit; everything went smoothly; and though the orator was always as natural as he was earnest, what he uttered showed the highest art—was indeed a specimen of finished compositions. He studied delivery more carefully and successfully than most of his contemporaries and always tried to enter the pulpit free from all previous fatigue, that his whole physical vigour might be reserved for his work. "A man should, if possible, walk out of his bedroom to enter the pulpit," he once emphatically said to me, by way of enforcing this lesson. On the same occasion, as he and I happened to be engaged to preach in succession to the same country congregation on the same day, he asked me what was to be my text, seeing that I, as the younger minister, was according to the Scottish custom, to preach first. "You and I," he observed, "may have been digging peats out of the same peat moss." He was very fond of using such homely metaphors, of which he had an inexhaustible supply at his command.—*Leisure Hour.*

HEREDITARY TRANSMISSION IN HANDWRITING.

"On what a curious combination of corporeal structure, mental character, and training," says Mr. Durwin, "must handwriting depend! Yet every one must have noted the occasional close similarity of the handwriting of father and son, although the father had not taught his son. A great solicitor of franks assured me that in his collection there were several franks of father and son, handily distinguishable, except by their dates. He factor in Germany remarks on the inheritance of handwriting; and it has been even asserted that English boys, when taught to write in France, naturally cling to their English manner of writing." I am disposed to think that peculiarities of handwriting are generally rather the exponents of particular types of nervous organization, than results of purposive training. In a primary school in which handwriting is carefully taught, it will often be observed that a very close similarity prevails among the individual pupils; whilst in a school of which the pupils belong to a higher social class, exhibit a more marked differentiation of mental type, there is then a far greater diversity of handwriting. The following curious case, which occurred in my own family, and which I am assured, is exactly paralleled elsewhere, seems to afford a strong confirmation of this view: A gentleman who emigrated to the United States settled in the backwoods before the end of the last century, was accustomed from time to time to write long letters to his sister in England, giving an account of his family affairs. Having lost his right arm by an accident, the correspondence was temporarily kept up by one or other of his children; but in the course of a few months learned to write with his left hand; and before long the handwriting of the letters thus written came to be indistinguishable from that of his former letters.—Prof. W. B. Carpenter.

A SPORTING LORD.

No man ever sacrificed so much time or so much property to practical or speculative shooting as the third Earl of Oxford. Among his experiments was a determination to drive four red-deer stags in a phæton, instead of horses; and thus he reduced to perfect his skill for his excursions and short journeys upon the road; but, unfortunately, as he was one day driving to Newmarket, their ears were cut off with the cry of a pack of hounds, which, soon after crossing the road in the rear, caught sight of the four-in-hand, and commenced a new kind of chase, with "breast high" alacrity. The novelty of the scene was rich beyond description; in vain did his lordship exert all his chincoteeing skill, in vain did his well-trained grooms energetically endeavour to ride before them; reins, trammels, and the weight of the carriage were of no effect, for they went with the celerity of a whirlwind; and this modern Phæton, in the midst of his electrical vibrations of fear, bade fair to experience the fate of his namesake. Luckily, however, his lordship had been accustomed to drive this set of "eye-ied steeds" to the "Ram Inn" at Newmarket, which was most happily at hand, and to this his most fervent prayers and ejaculations had been ardently directed. Into the yard they suddenly bounded, to the dismay of oysters and stable-boys, who seemed to have lost every faculty upon the occasion. Here they were luckily overpowered, and the stags, phæton and his lordship were all instantaneously huddled together in a bur just as the hours appeared in full cry at the gate. This lucky escape effectively cured the Earl of his passion for driving; but his zeal for coursing, and his rage for his improvement, remained to the last. No day was too long, no weather too severe for him. The singularity of his appearance used to excite universal amusement. Mounted on a stamp of a piebald pony (as broad as he was long), in a full suit of black, without either great-coat or gloves, his hands and face crimsoned with cold, and in a fierce cocked-hat, facing every wind that blew, his lordship rode, regardless of the elements and the sand-gathering blasts of Norfolk. On two occasions symptoms of insanity showed themselves, and it was found necessary to place the Earl under restraint. One morning, during the continuance of the second attack, his lordship, with that lamentable artifice which is often the associate of mental wandering, contrived, by some plausible pretext, to get his keeper out of the room, and instantly jumped out of the window, ran to the stables and saddled his quaint little pony, at the very moment he well knew the grounds were all engaged. On that day his favorite greyhound, Czarina, was to run a match of considerable importance. The game-keepers had already taken her to the field, where a large party were assembled, equally lamenting the absence of the Earl and, its melancholy cause, when, at the very moment of conclusion, she should appear at full speed on the well-known pitch, but the very object of the field's commissioning. None had

power to restrain him; every attempt, every entreaty was in vain; the match he was to determine remained. At length all efforts failing to induce the poor invalid to forego the de-light he anticipated in his favorite amusement, the greyhounds started, and Czarina won; but the excitement of the scene, his ardour in the contest, and the eagerness of triumph were too much for his shattered nerves. He fell from his pony and almost immediately expired. "Still lived the ruling passion strong in death"—Sir Bernard Burke's "Romance of the Peerage."

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

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